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PUBLICLY-OWNED MUSEUMS OR ART GALLERIES

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<p>PUBLICLY-OWNED MUSEUMS OR ART GALLERIES. Assembly Constitutional Amendment 62. Adds section 16 to Article IX of Constitution. Authorizes the State Legislature and the governing bodies of counties, cities and counties, municipal corporations and any other political subdivision having authority to acquire and maintain publicly-owned museums or art galleries, to enter into contracts and leases with non-profit California corporations for the management and control of any part or all of the exhibits of such museums and art galleries.</p>	YES	
	NO	

(For full text of measure, see page 42, Part II)

Argument in Favor of Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 62

This proposed constitutional amendment is permissive only. It grants power and authority to legislative bodies in counties or cities to enter into contracts or leases regarding management of publicly-owned museums and galleries.

If any Board of Supervisors or City Council should hereafter become convinced that a privately-sponsored group of citizens, organized as a non-profit corporation under the laws of California, can build up, manage and maintain the exhibits inside a publicly-owned museum or art gallery better and more efficiently in the public interest than a politically-controlled board can do, this constitutional amendment will enable such action to be taken.

The Metropolitan Museum of Art, in New York City, is an outstanding example of what can be done under such permissive authority. There the building is owned by the public. All the exhibits inside the building are owned, operated and maintained by a non-profit corporation organized under state law and composed of citizens who have given generously of their time and money for many years in creating and maintaining one of the finest art galleries in this country.

The Chicago Institute of Art operates under a similar plan of granted authority. Other public art galleries and museums in various cities in this country have attained their excellence under similar plans. California cities have lagged behind their Eastern sisters in the number and quality of publicly-owned museums and art galleries. This constitutional amendment will remove the barriers to progress in this respect, and will encourage our citizens to

build cultural centers in keeping with the growth and importance of other activities. We urge the adoption of this amendment.

Respectfully submitted.

CHARLES W. LYON,
Member of the Assembly,
Fifty-ninth District.

HARRY B. RILEY,
Member of the Assembly,
Seventy-first District.

Argument Against Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 62

This constitutional amendment if adopted would permit the governmental bodies enumerated to enter into partnership with private corporations to exploit civic and art resource

The proposition of establishing such a dangerous relation is an unnecessary tampering with our constitution. Its adoption would only remove the people still further away from making progressive changes in government as they deemed such changes wise and needed.

It constitutes a form of political subsidy in that it permits governmental bodies to "contract" for the political support of private institutions.

These private corporations are beyond our direct control. Their management may or may not be efficient. Their policy may be unjust or even discriminatory. Sometimes denominational or private interests enter into their operation. To tie the people's interest directly with them is therefore unwise and should be opposed.

AUGUSTUS F. HAWKINS,
Member of the Assembly,
Sixty-second District.

LEGISLATIVE PRINTING. Assembly Constitutional Amendment 86.

Amends section 23a of Article IV of Constitution. Declares that existing legislative expense restrictions now contained in said section shall not apply to expenditures not exceeding five thousand dollars for each house for costs of compiling histories of bills, resolutions and constitutional amendments introduced therein, indexing same and, pursuant to legislative rules, supplying public with full information regarding such measures and, upon application, with copies thereof, and for the purpose of correcting and indexing the journals and expenses incidental thereto following adjournment of sessions of the Legislature.

YES

NO

Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 86—A resolution to propose to the people of the State of California, an amendment to the Constitution of said State by amending section 23a of Article IV thereof, relating to legislative printing.

Resolved by the Assembly, the Senate concurring, That the Legislature of the State of California at its fifty-first regular session commencing on the seventh day of January, 1935, two-thirds of the members elected to each of the two houses of said Legislature voting therefor, hereby proposes to the people of the State of California, that the Constitution of said State be amended by amending section 23a of Article IV thereof to read as follows:

(This proposed amendment expressly amends an existing section of the Constitution; therefore, NEW PROVISIONS proposed to be INSERTED are printed in BLACK-FACED TYPE.)

PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION.

Sec. 23a. The Legislature may provide for additional help; but in no case, except as provided in

this section, shall the total expense for officers, employees and attaches exceed the sum of three hundred dollars per day for either house, at any regular or biennial session, nor the sum of two hundred dollars per day for both houses at any special or extraordinary session, nor shall the pay of any officer, employee or attache be increased after he is elected or appointed. The Legislature shall provide for the selection of all officers, employees and attaches of both houses and so far as advisable shall require such selection to be under the provisions of the law governing civil service. The restriction on total expense herein provided shall not apply to expenditures not in excess of five thousand dollars for each house for the costs and expense of compiling the histories of bills, resolutions and constitutional amendments introduced in each house, indexing the same and, pursuant to legislative rules, supplying the public with full information as to such measures and, upon application, with copies thereof, and for the further purpose of correcting and indexing the journals, and necessary expense incidental thereto, following the adjournment of sessions of the Legislature.

PUBLICLY-OWNED MUSEUMS OR ART GALLERIES. Assembly Constitutional Amendment 62.

Adds section 16 to Article IX of Constitution. Authorizes the State Legislature and the governing bodies of counties, cities and counties, municipal corporations and any other political subdivision having authority to acquire and maintain publicly-owned museums or art galleries, to enter into contracts and leases with non-profit California corporations for the management and control of any part or all of the exhibits of such museums and art galleries.

YES

NO

Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 62—A resolution to propose to the people of the State of California an amendment to the Constitution of the State by adding a new section to be numbered section 16 of Article IX, relating to the

management and control of museums and art galleries.

Resolved by the Assembly, the Senate concurring, That the Legislature of the State of California, at its fifty-first regular session, commencing on the seventh

day of January, 1935, two-thirds of all the members elected to each of the houses thereof voting in favor of, hereby proposes to the people of the State of California that the Constitution of said State be amended as follows:

That a new section to be numbered 16 be added to Article IX, to read as follows:

(This proposed amendment does not expressly amend any existing section of the Constitution, but adds a new section thereto; therefore, the provisions thereof are printed in BLACK-FACED TYPE to indicate that they are NEW.)

PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION.

Sec. 16. The Legislature of the State of California, the board of supervisors of a county or city and county, the council or other governing body of a municipal corporation and the governing body of any other political subdivision of the State of California, having authority to acquire and maintain publicly-owned museums or art galleries, are and each is hereby granted the power and authority to enter into contracts and leases with nonprofit corporations, organized under the laws of California, for the management and control of any part or all of the exhibits of such museums and art galleries.

PENAL INSTITUTIONS FOR AND PUNISHMENT OF FEMALE

FELONS. Senate Constitutional Amendment 21. Adds section 7 to Article X of Constitution. Authorizes Legislature to provide or delegate authority for establishment and maintenance of institutions for females convicted of felonies. Declares Legislature may provide for punishment, custody and care of such females in a manner and under circumstances different from men similarly convicted. Ratifies existing laws relating to said subjects. Authorizes Legislature to repeal, amend or otherwise modify such laws.

21

YES

NO

Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 21—A resolution to propose to the people of the State of California, an amendment to the Constitution of said State by adding to Article X thereof, a new section to be numbered 7, relating to an institution for women.

Resolved by the Senate, the Assembly concurring, That the Legislature of the State of California at its regular session commencing on the seventh day of January, 1935, two-thirds of the members elected to each of the two houses of the said Legislature voting therefor, hereby proposes to the people of the State of California, that the Constitution of said State be amended by adding to Article X thereof a new section to be numbered 7, and to read as follows:

(This proposed amendment does not expressly amend any existing section of the Constitution, but adds a new section thereto; therefore, the provisions thereof are printed in BLACK-FACED TYPE to indicate that they are NEW.)

PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION.

Sec. 7. The Legislature may provide for the establishment, government, charge and superintend-

ence of an institution or institutions for females convicted of felonies. For this purpose, the Legislature may delegate the government, charge and superintendence of such institution to any public governmental agency, officers, or board, whether now existing or hereafter created by it. Such agency, officers, or board shall have such powers, perform such duties and exercise such functions in respect to other reformatory or penal matters, respecting such females convicted of felonies as the Legislature may prescribe.

The Legislature may also provide for punishment, treatment, supervision, custody and care of such females in a manner and under circumstances different from men similarly convicted.

All existing statutes, purporting to create such institution or such agency, officer, or board, to so delegate such government, charge and superintendence, to so prescribe such powers, duties, or functions, or to so provide for such punishment, treatment or supervision are hereby ratified, validated and declared to be legally effective; but the Legislature may repeal, amend, or otherwise modify any such statutes.

[Forty-three]